(1) 88-571

NO._____

FILED
MAR 7 1988
JOSEPH F. SPANIOL, JR.
CLERK

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OCTOBER TERM, 1988

—o—

JAMES HAROLD COSSETT PRO SE
AND
ROSA ANN COSSETT PRO SE

APPELLANTS

V.

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS
FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS.
AND
THE CONGRESSIONAL SUB-COMMITTEE ON COURTS
AND
THE STATE OF OHIO
AND
(ET.AL.CONTINUED)
ON PAGE III & IV

APPELLEES

—o—

ON APPEAL FROM
THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT
OR
(EXCLUSIVE)

—o—

Jurisdiction Statement

IN ORIGINAL ACTION

—o—

JAMES H. & ROSA ANN COSSETT
P.O. BOX 191
BOWERSVILLE, OHIO 45307
(614) 948-2452

Questions Presented

Pursuant to [Ohio State Ex Rel. Schenck Vs Shattuck (1982) 1 Ohio St. 3d 272.] It is the Appellants' opinion that the precedence of this case constitutes conspiracy by the Ohio Judicial and Executive jurisdiction of power in order to ordain and establish imposture lawyer/judges to the bar of justice in the great state of Ohio constituting the overthrow of the United States Constitution.

(1) Under Article 3 Section 1, has the United States Congress retained exclusive jurisdiction of power to ordain and establish inferior state courts?

(2) Is it a denial of due process for a lawyer who is admitted to the bar to actively engage in the practice of law and impersonate a judge at the same time without the consent of the adverse parties for his own unjust compensation?

(3) Is it a denial of due process for a Judicial branch of Government, being the Ohio Supreme Court, to re-name judges after being ousted? In short, is it a conspiracy for judges to re-name one another to ordain and establish an inferior court?

(4) Does the aforementioned act constitute a violation of Article Six of the United

Questions Presented
CONTINUED

States Supremacy Clause?

(5) Does the aforementioned act constitute a violation of Amendment Fifteen, Section 1 Right to Vote Clause to Elect Judges? ..."the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state."

LIST OF PARTIES

The Appellants are pro se litigants who are husband and wife and are citizens of these United States by birth and are as one estate:

James Harold Cossett

and

Rosa Ann Cossett

(and)

The Appellees are:

(Past) Governor of Ohio	Honorable James A. Rhodes
(Present) Governor of Ohio	Honorable Richard Celeste
(Past) Chief Justice Ohio Supreme Court	Honorable Frank D. Celebrezze
(Present) Chief Justice Ohio Supreme Court	Honorable Tom Moyer
Court of Common Pleas, Greene County Ohio	Impostor Judson L. Shattuck, Jr.
Greene County Prosecutor	William F. Schenck
Bankruptcy Chapter 7 Trustee	Imposture Lawyer/ Judge George W. Ledford
Merchants & Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Ass.	President Gene Deptner
Attorney	Jerome M. Strozdas
Attorney	Thomas T. Taggart
Imposture Lawyer/ Judge	Nicholas A. Carrera
Imposture Lawyer/ Judge	J. T. Campbell

LIST OF PARTIES CONTINUED

Pursuant to Rule 28 - (4) "A" of this Court, Charles Fried, Solicitor General of the United States.

Congressional Sub-Committee on Courts

Chairman Mr. Robert W. Kastenmeier

Mr. Mike Synar

Mrs. Patricia Schroeder

Mr. George W. Crockett, Jr.

Mr. Bruce A. Morrison

Mr. Howard L. Berman

Mr. Rick Boucher

Mr. John Bryant

Mr. Benjamin L. Cardin

Mr. Carlos J. Moorhead

Mr. Henry J. Hyde

Mr. Dan Lungren

Mr. Michael DeWine

Mr. Howard Coble

Mr. D. French Slaughter, Jr.

IMPOSTURE

LAWYER/

JUDGES

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Constitutional Provisions involved

1. Amendment One of the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:

   ..."and to petition the government for a redress of grievance."

2. Amendment Seven of the United States Constitution provides:

   "In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved."

3. Amendment Fourteen, Section 1 of the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:

   ..."No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

4. Amendment Fifteen, Section 1 of the United States Constitution provides:

   "The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be

denied or abridged by the United States or by any state.

5. Article Three, Sections 1 and 2 of the United States Constitution provide in pertinent part:

Section One ..."The Congress may from time to time ordain and establish."

Section Two ..."and between a state or the citizens thereof," ..."and those in which a state shall be party; the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction;" ..."jurisdiction to controversies to which the United States shall be a party."

6. Article Six of the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:

..."This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

OPinion

Issues that were properly before the court, as an affirmative defense, fell on blind eyes and deaf ears. On December 15, 1987, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit issued an erroneous order which failed to address the whole issues to include a conspiratorial plot by the Executive and Judicial branches of the Ohio Government. The said appeal was dismissed for lack of jurisdiction. A copy of the order is reproduced as Appendix "A".

Erroneously, on January 15, 1988, by Issue of Mandate, the Court of Appeals returned the Appellants' case to the United States District Court where the Appellants had already appeared and had found that said Court lacked jurisdiction to grant relief. Exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the United States District Court in cases arising under Title 11; however, the United States District Court lacks jurisdiction in matters to include Executive and Judicial branches of Ohio State Government.

The Appellants are appealing to this High Court, who also lacks jurisdiction, without the United States Congressional Sub-Committee as Defendants.

On February 18, 1987. the Appellants demanded that the United States Bankruptcy Court refer this case to the proper jurisdiction of power---the Congressional Sub-Committee on Courts. Motion is reproduced as Appendix "B".

On March 2, 1987, the Appellants petitioned the Congressional Sub-Committee on Courts. Petition is reproduced as Appendix "C". It has now been over a year and the Congressional Sub-Committee on Courts, who sits like a lame duck with blind eyes and deaf ears, has abridged the Appellants' civil rights to the First Amendment..."to petition the government for a redress of griefance." The only forum which is left to hear this case is the United States Supreme Court.

statement of the issues

THERE ARE TWO ISSUES IN THIS CASE

ISSUE I

THERE HAS BEEN A CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS TO ORDAIN AND ESTABLISH IMPOSTURE LAWYER/JUDGES TO THE BAR OF JUSTICE IN THE GREAT STATE OF OHIO.

ISSUE II

ON DECEMBER 6, 1984 IN CASE NO. 3-84-02054 BEFORE BANKRUPTCY JUDGE CHARLES A. ANDERSON, JAMES HAROLD COSSETT AND ROSA ANN COSSETT WERE INVOLUNTARILY FORCED INTO CHAPTER SEVEN BANKRUPTCY BY THE MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. THIS FORCEFUL ACION WAS PREDICATED ON TWO SEPARATE AND DISTINCT ERRONEOUS JUDGMENTS BY IMPOSTURE LAWYER/JUDGES TO EXTORT $11,717.75 MINUS FIFTY CENTS.

MOREOVER, THESE TWO ISSUES IN THIS CASE ARE INTERLOCKING. THE INTEGRITY OF THIS ADMINISTRATION AND THE COURT SYSTEM REST ON LAWYERS BEING STOPPED FROM IMPERSONATING JUDGES.

Jurisdiction

This is a civil action for relief from malicious prosecution and consequential damages brought on by Merchants and Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Association and imposture lawyer/judges.

The Appellants demand the return of their property located at 4289 Chippewa Trail, Jamestown, Ohio or the equivalent of $110,000.00 which is the replacement value of said propery which was taken without due process by a state court. Amendment Fourteen, Section 1 ..."nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law."

The Appellants demand the return of $31,920.91, plus interest, which was stolen from their estate by George W. Ledford while he was impersonating retired Judge Charles A. Anderson, United States Bankruptcy Court, by rubber stamp forgery. See amortization of interest as Appendix "D".

U.S.C. TITLE 28, SECTION 1254

(3) By certification at any time by a court of appeals of any question of law in any civil or criminal case as to which instructions are desired, and upon such certification the Supreme Court may give binding instructions or require the entire record to be sent up for decision of the entire matter in controversy.

On December 15, 1987, the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit denied the Appellants' motion to petition this Court for binding instructions or to certify the record of question for review of who is the proper jurisdiction for redress.

The Appellants' Notice of Appeal to this Court was filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit on January 15, 1988. A copy is reproduced as Appendix "E".

The exclusive jurisdiction[1] of this Court is invoked pursuant to Article Three, Section 2 ..."jurisdiction to controversies to which the United States shall be a party."

---

1. Exclusive jurisdiction of possession of the Appellants' estate should be in the possession of the United States District Court. [U.S.C. TITLE 28, Section 1334. Bankruptcy cases and proceedings, Federal Judgeship Act of 1984] (D) The District court in which a case under Title 11 is commenced or in pending shall have exclusive jurisdiction of all of the property, wherever located of the debtor as of the commencement of such case, and of the estate." The Appellants' estate is now in the possession of the Merchants and Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Assn. and George W. Ledford who are named as parties to this action.

Statement of The Case

A. INTRODUCTION TO THE TRUTH OF WHAT IS HAPPENING IN OHIO COURTS TODAY

Due to the aforementioned conspiracy and abuse of power all over Ohio, attorneys-at law sit as judges and make judgement for their own unjust compensation. By Ohio law, there is no logal means by which to pay these imposture lawyer/judges other than adding monies to their judgements for their unjust compensation. This constitutes the denial of due process. This case has originated out of and before such practice by imposture lawyer/judges Messrs. J. Timothy Campbell, Judson L. Shattuck, Jr., Nicholas A. Carrera and George W. Ledford.

On or about March 1979, a verbal contract for barter was entered into by practicing attorney-at-law Nicholas A. Carrera and James Cossett. Mr. Cossett was to build a conference table and an approximate twelve foot book shelf for the office of Mr. Carrera in exchange for a property line dispute case. Work was done by both parties; however, Mr. Carrera decided that he wanted an additional $1,200.00 cash for his work.

On January 25, 1980, Mr. Carrera brought legal action against Mr. Cossett

and the case came to be heard in the Municipal Court of Xenia, Ohio. Sitting on the bench and clothed as a judge was none other than the plaintiff himself, practicing attorney-at-law, Nicholas A. Carrera. A legal judge was demanded for and the court was recessed for approximately ten minutes. Mr. Carrera walked across the street from the courthouse and returned with practicing attorney-at-law, Mr. J. Timothy Campbell. Court was called to order and Mr. Campbell had taken the bench and was clothed as a judge. Objections were made regarding the legality of Mr. Campbell; however, the objections were overruled by Mr. Campbell.

Being forced to take the stand, Mr. Cossett refused to speak but was threatened to be jailed for contempt. On or about February 19, 1981, C. J. 81-0135 was entered into the court record for $2,589.04.

By covert action, Judgment Entry C.J. 81-0135 was transferred to the Greene County Court of Common Pleas which was then to become a part of a new action by another imposture lawyer/judge. On or about July 1, 1982, a foreclosure action was being taken by the Merchants and Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Springfield, Ohio against James and Rosa Ann Cossett over the disputed mortgage loan balance of the Cossett's

proptery located at 4289 Chippewa Trail, Jamestown, Ohio. Without their knowledge or consent of the Cossetts, Merchants and Mechanics had paid $2,589.04 to attorney, Nicholas A. Carrera, for his Certificate of Judgment 81-0135 and then added the $2,589.04 to the Cossett's mortgage balance and called it interest. Also, Merchants and Mechanics charged the same $2,589.04 to the account of Jonathan L. Frye.

On August 20, 1982, Mr. Cossett confronted Mrs. Mary McCormick, Vice President of Merchants and Mechanics, with the aforementioned action. Mr. Cossett paid Mrs. McCormick $3,000.00 (cash money) to be applied to Account No. 405771. The Cossetts were assured by Mrs. McCormick that there was no foreclosure action being taken. A copy of the $3,000.00 receipt is reproduced as Appendix "F".

During this same period of time, the foreclosure action was being continued before an imposture lawyer/judge whose name is Judson L. Shattuck, Jr., who on July 26, 1982 had been ousted from office. On September 8, 1982, while awaiting the overturn of his conviction, Judson L. Shattuck, Jr. stayed in office and gave an ex-parte, erroneous judgment to Merchants and Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Assn. to extort

$11,717.75 which included the $2,589.04 Certificate of Judgment 81-0135. On September 15, 1982, the Ohio Supreme Court overturned Shattuck's conviction. The September 8, 1982 82-C.J. 0793 is reproduced as Appendix "G". The Cossetts learned of this action by reading a Sheriff's Sale advertisement in the Xenia Gazette newspaper. The receipt for $3,000.00 was presented to the Sheriff by the Cossetts and the sale was stopped.

The Cossetts appealed from Judson L. Shattuck's judgment to the Greene County Court of Appeals and posted a $31,920.91 superseades bond. Said Court of Appeals was the very same Court that had ousted Shattuck from office. Moreover, they affirmed his erroneous judgment.

The Cossetts then appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court where jurisdiction was denied.

(B) EQUAL PROTECTION OF LAW "DENIED"

On September 21, 1984, the Cossetts filed a petition in Bankruptcy under Chapter 13. Mr. George W. Ledford was assigned as the Cossetts' trustee. The main reason for the Cossetts filing for Chapter 13 was for equal protection of the law and to litigate the two ex-parte erroneous extortion judgments by imposture lawyer/judges which were granted to Merchants and Mechanics in

a state court. While in voluntary Chapter 13 bankruptcy, the Appellants were **"DENIED"** their right to litigate the aforementioned judgment. Later Chapter 13 was dismissed on the Court's own motion. On November 8, 1984, the Appellants were served with a Summon on Complaint by Merchants and Mechanics. Copy of (Summons on Complaint)is reproduced as Appendix "H". Again the Appellants were **"DENIED"** their right to litigate the judgment in which the (Summons on Complaint) was predicated upon, constituting the denial of equal protection of the law.

[U.S.C. Title 11, Rule 1007] A bankrupt is not estopped from alleging the invalidity of a judgment because he has placed it on his schedule in the list of claims against him. [King vs. Pickett, 188, 32 LA, Ann, 1006] It is in no proper sense res adjudicata either as to the creditor or to the bankrupt and in another independent proceeding, it has no other force against the bankrupt than evidence of the truth of the statement. Also see [Horner vs. Hammer C.C.A. VA. 1918, 249 F 134].

On December 6, 1984, the Cossetts appeared in the United States Bankruptcy Court by the (SUMMONS) of Merchants and Mechanics and their attorney, Jerome M. Strozdas, who had on November 7, 1984

filed motion to force the Cossetts into Chapter 7 bankruptcy. In Courtroom 811 at 1:30 PM before Bankruptcy Judge Charles A. Anderson, a court reporter was present and taping the proceedings. Judge Charles A. Anderson sustained the motion. The assigned Chapter 13 trustee, George W. Ledford, was present. The Cossetts then moved the Court to remove George W. Ledford, Chapter 13 trustee, because of his hostile conduct. Judge Anderson sustained the Cossetts' motion and recorded into the record that a new Chapter 7 trustee would be appointed and no action would be taken pending a report from the new Chapter 7 trustee.

On or about February 1, 1985, Judge Anderson retired from government service and on or about January 1, 1985, Judge Anderson took leave time from office. On January 30, 1985, George W. Ledford, Esq., 9 West National Road, Englewood, Ohio 45322, impersonated retired Judge Anderson by rubber stamp forgery to appoint himself as the Cossetts' Chapter 7 trustee. A copy of the order appointing the trustee is reproduced as Appendix "I".

On March 27, 1985, George W. Ledford and co-conspirator, Howard Graham, used a rubber stamp of retired Bankruptcy Judge Ellis W. Kerr to steal $31,920.91 from the

Cossetts' estate. See two forged "Order for Turnover of Funds" reproduced as Appendixes "J" and "K". Also see Instruction Sheet reproduced as Appendix "L". Moreover, George W. Ledford destroyed the courtroom tapes of December 6, 1984 before Judge Charles A. Anderson, in which had in fact removed him as trustee to the Cossetts' estate. On May 23, 1985, newly appointed Bankruptcy Judge William A. Clark voluntarily gave false testimony from the bench "that the court reporter had forgotten to turn on the tape machine which was the reason that part of the tapes was missing".

This Court made it clear in the case of [Winthrow vs. Larkin, 421 U.S. 35, 95 S Ct 1456 (1975)] that a fair tribunal is a basic requirement of due process in administrative agency proceedings as well as the Court. [421 U.S. at P. 46] This Court went on to state "Not only biased decision maker constitutionally unacceptable but our system of law has always endeavored to prevent even the probability of unfairness".

In this involuntary bankruptcy action, the Cossetts were before a judge who was willing to lie and a trustee who had (1) appointed himself; (2) destroyed courtroom tapes; and (3) had stolen $31,920.91 by rubber stamp forgery. These acts more

than constitute bias and prejudice. Moreover, on April 23, 1986, Bankruptcy Judge William A. Clark granted relief from the Automatic Stay to Merchants and Mechanics to gain possession of the Cossetts' property without due process.

On November 8, 1986, Merchants and Mechanics reported to the Internal Revenue Service that the Cossetts had abandoned their property with a debt outstanding of $43,203.65 which is very close to the $42,866.00 correct balance that the Cossetts have been trying to pay Merchants and Mechanics since June 1982. A copy of "Abandonment of Property" is reproduced as Appendix "M".

On December 1, 1986, Governor Richard Celeste was informed of pending action by the Court of Common Pleas, Greene County, Ohio to evict the Cossetts from their home <u>without due process</u>. Governor Celeste neglected to take any action to protect the Cossetts' property and their constitutional right to due process of law. [Edelman vs. Jordan, 415 U.S. 651. (1974)] This Court has held "that even the governor of a state is liable for money damages and does not enjoy the absolute immunity of his sovereign".

On December 20, 1986, the Cossetts

were forced out of their home.

(C) PROCEDURAL HISTORY OF CONSPIRATORIAL PLOT

On March 18, 1982, Governor James A. Rhodes appointed Judson L. Shattuck, Jr. as judge. It is quite obvious Governor Rhodes had appointed an unqualified person in Shattuck. Governor Rhodes reported his choice of appointment for prosecution. On April 23, 1982, Ohio Attorney General Anthony Celebrezze received notice of Shattuck's appointment. A copy of Shattuck's appointment is reproduced as Appendix "N". This appointment should have been reported to the Ohio Senate for confirmation of appointment. As part of the aforementioned conspiratorial plot (Case No. 82-CA-29), William F. Schenck, Greene County Prosecutor, brought an original action against Shattuck in the Greene County Court of Appeals. The case originated in said Court only to set the stage for the Ohio Supreme Court to re-name Shattuck. The defense attorney for Shattuck was J. Timothy Campbell, 260 N. Detroit Street, Xenia, Ohio 45385. Practicing attorney, J. Timothy Campbell, came to court with dirty hands in order to prejudice his own position for he has been acting as an imposture lawyer/

judge since 1980. When the case came to be heard on appeal before the Ohio Supreme Court, Prosecuting Attorney William F. Schenck enjoined as pro se for appellants to help the Ohio Supreme Court overturn a conviction he had just won.

The Ohio Supreme Court held "that the employment of a referee constitutes the practice of law". If Shattuck was practicing law while he was employed as a referee, he is guilty of [U.S.C. Title 28, Section 607]. An officer or employee of the administrative office shall not engage directly or indirectly in the practice of law in any court of the United States. (June 25, 1948 c. 646 §62 Stat 915). What all this rationale in reality means is that the employment of a practicing lawyer legalizes the impersonation of a judge while practicing law at the same time.

(D) TIMELY DEMANDS FOR JURY TRIAL "DENIED"

On February 20, 1986, biased and prejudiced Bankruptcy Judge William C. Clark denied the Cossetts' timely demands for a trial by jury. Judge Clark ruled that the Cossetts voluntarily petitioned for Chapter 7 bankruptcy. The court record of December

6, 1984 **SUMONS** already marked as Appendix "H" clearly shows that the Cossetts **DID NOT** voluntarily petition for Chapter 7 bankruptcy but were **SUMMONED**. A copy of Decision and Order denying debtor's request for jury trial is reproduced as Appendix "O". The Cossetts were **NEVER** unwilling or unable to pay their honest debts.

The United States Constitution Bill of Rights guarantees the Cossetts a trial by jury. Amendment VII; "In suits of common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars,the right of trial by jury shall be preserved"... **(ABSOLUTELY)**. "If demand for jury is timely made in proceedings commenced by involuntary petition in bankruptcy, the right is **ABSOLUTE**/" [Wynne v. Rochelle, C.A. Tex, 1967, 385 F. 2d 789]. On this issue, the table of authorities are too long to make mention.

The questions Are Substantial

It is quite obvious that the answers to the questions for review should come from the proper jurisdiction of power which is the United States Congressional Sub-Committee on Courts. The Cossetts request that the appeal be heard with briefs from the respective parties, who the Cossetts believe to be derelict in their duties.

Congressman Kastenmeier
" Synar
Congresswoman Schroeder
Congressman Crockett
" Morrison
" Merman
" Boucher
" Bryant
" Cardin
" Moorhead
" Hyde
" Lungren
" DeWine
" Coble
" Slaughter, Jr.

These answers are pertinent to the full adjudication of equal protection of the law, due process and in order that this case can be declared res adjudicata.

Conclusion

The Cossetts properly raised substantial, federal constitutional questions in Issues I and II as affirmative defenses to charges and convictions brought against them in the State Courts and the United States Bankruptcy Court.

The Cossetts have had to give their economic wealth in order to expose those self-serving persons who seek to destroy the judicial process. It goes without saying that a man cannot be a judge of his own case, but in the great state of Ohio, it came very,very close in [Ohio State Ex Rel Schenck vs. Shattuck (1982) 1 Ohio St. 3d 272].

WHEREFORE, the Cossetts respectfully bring this Appeal and request this Court docket the same and, if necessary, to an understanding of Issues I and II of this Appeal, order the Ohio Supreme Court to issue an opinion on the constitutional Issues I and II herein presented.

The Cossetts wish to thank this Court for its consideration in these matters.

JAMES H. COSSETT and ROSA ANN COSSETT
P. O. Box 191
Bowersville, OH 45307
(614) 948-2452

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APPENDIX "A"

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

JAMES & ROSA COSSETT, NO. 87-3509

Debtors-Appellants,

v.

MERCHANTS & MECHANICS FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Creditor-Appellee.

O R D E R

FILED
DEC. 15, 1987

BEFORE: LIVELY, Chief Judge; JONES and GUY, Circuit Judges.

The debtors have filed three motions on appeal from the district court's order in this bankruptcy case. The debtors move for permission to petition the Supreme Court, move for the recovery of certain monies, and move for a stay of bankruptcy court proceedings. This appeal has been referred to a panel of the court pursuant to Rule 9(a), Rules of the Sixth Circuit. After an examination of the record and the briefs, this panel unanimously agrees that oral argument is not needed. Fed. R. App. P. 34(a).

The creditor filed a motion requesting the bankruptcy court to abstain from taking jurisdiction over the proceeds of an appeal bond in the state courts. The bankruptcy court submitted proposed find-

ings of fact and conclusions of law recommending that the motion to abstain be denied. The debtors filed objections to the recommendation. The district court overruled the objections and adopted the bankruptcy court's recommendation that the motion to abstain be denied.

On appeal, the creditor argues that the debtors lack standing to prosecute this appeal, that the debtors have appealed from a nonappealable order, and that the debtors have failed to raise any valid issue concerning the motion to abstain. We agree with the creditor that the debtors have appealed from a nonappealable order.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 1291, this court possesses jurisdiction over final orders of the district court. A final order generally is one which ends the litigation on the merits and leaves nothing for the court to do but to execute judgment. Catlin v. United States, 324 U.S. 229, 233 (1945). A decision not to abstain is not a final decision under 28 U.S.C. § 1291. RRI Realty Corp. v. Incorporated Village of Southhampton, 766 F.2d 63, 65 (2d Cir 1985). The decision not to ab-

stain is merely a step toward final judgment. 766 F.2d at 65. Therefore, this court lacks jurisdiction over the appeal.

The three motions of the debtors are denied. The appeal is dismissed for lack of jurisdiction under Rule 9(b)(1), Rules of the Sixth Circuit.

ENTERED BY ORDER OF THE COURT

SIGNATURE
JOHN P. HEHMAN, Clerk

ISSUED AS MANDATE: January 15, 1988
COSTS: None

APPENDIX "B"

IN RE:	INVOLUNTARY CHAPTER 7 BANKRUPTCY CASE NO. 840-2054
JAMES H. COSSETT, PRO SE ROSA ANN COSSETT, PRO SE	
VS	
IMPOSTURE LAWYER/JUDGES J. TIMOTHY CAMPBELL JUDSON L. SHATTUCK, JR. GEORGE W. LEDFORD	CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

MATTERS BEFORE THE COURT
ON FEBRUARY 18, 1987
1:30 P.M. - COURTROOM 811
(JUDGE WILLIAM A. CLARK)

FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS:

1. On October 10, 1986, the Merchants & Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Association filed Motion to this Court for abstention.

2. Prior to this Motion, on November 7, 1984, the Merchants & Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Association filed Motion to force the Cossetts into a Chapter 7 involuntary bankruptcy predicated on two judgments by imposture lawyer/judges which did, in fact, extort $11,717.75 from the Cossetts.

Judgment No. I:

Court Journal 81-0135, Xenia Municipal Court by imposture lawyer/judge Mr. J. Timothy Campbell.

Judgment No. II:

Court Journal 82-0793, Court of

Common Pleas, Greene County, by imposture lawyer/judge Mr. Judson L. Shattuck, Jr. who was ousted from office on July 16, 1982 but never left.

George W. Ledford stole $32,139.87 from the Cossetts' estate by rubber stamp forgery while he was impersonating a judge.

This Court has claimed equity jurisdiction in these matters and has usurped the power from the United States Congress to ordain and establish imposture lawyer/judges to the benches of all Ohio courts.

In short, this Court does not and has never had such jurisdiction of power to honor such aforementioned judgments. The United States Congress ONLY has invested original jurisdiction in this District Bankruptcy Court and retained exclusive jurisdiction under Article III, Section I of the United States Constitution to ordain and establish inferior courts.

The Honorable Judge William A. Clark. United States Bankruptcy Court, Southern District of Ohio at Dayton has unlawfully, by equity jurisdiction only, ordained and established Messrs. Campbell, Shattuck, Ledford and others as judges.

The Cossetts now demand that this

Court refer this Case to the proper jurisdiction of power---the United States Congress.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. & ROSA ANN COSSETT

APPENDIX "C"

James H. & Rosa Ann Cossett
4289 Chippewa Trail
Jamestown, OH 45385

March 2, 1987

Congressional Sub-Committee on Courts
2137 B. Rayburn House Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Attn: Ladies & Gentlemen
of this Sub-Committee and
all Members of the U.S. Congress

Re: Imposture Lawyer/Judges

On September 15, 1982, a conspiracy to overthrow the United States Congress did in fact take place by the Ohio Supreme Court who did, in fact, ordain and establish imposture lawyer/judges to all Ohio Courts.

Under Article III, Section 1, the United States Constitution, the Congress is the only jurisdiction power to ordain and establish inferior courts.

We are sick and tired of this act of conspiracy to be continued and of politicians who just plain don't give a damn.

All U. S. Congressmen who believe that we must have a separation of judges/lawyer and who are dead serious about upholding our United States Constitution

and Treaties thereunder, please write or call anytime for detailed information.

We offer our Affidavit for your inspection and demand that a positive action to uphold the United States Constitution be taken. We have been denied by the United States Supreme Court to accept jurisdiction in this matter which, therefore, leaves only the United States Congress.

Respectively,

SIGNATURE
JAMES & ROSA ANN COSSETT

APPENDIX "D"

AMORTIZATION OF INTEREST ON STOLEN MONEY

Principal Balance from April 19,1983		10% Per Annum Interest per Month
1983	$31,902.91	$ 97.57
April	11 days in April @ $8.87 per day	
May	32,018.48	266.82
June	32,285.30	269.04
July	32,554.34	271.29
Aug.	32,825.63	273.55
Sept.	33,099.18	275.83
Oct.	33,375.01	278.12
Nov.	33,653.13	280.44
Dec.	33,933.57	282.77
1984		
Jan.	34,216.34	285.13
Feb.	34,501.47	287.51
Mar.	34,788.98	289.90
April	35,078.88	292.32
May	35,371.20	294.75
June	35,665.95	297.21
July	35,963.16	299.69
Aug.	36,262.85	302.18
Sept.	36,565.03	304.70
Oct.	36,869.73	307.24
Nov.	37,176.97	309.79
Dec.	37,486.76	312.38
1985		
Jan.	37,799.14	314.99
Feb.	38,114.13	317.61
Mar.	38,431.74	320.26
April	38,752.00	322.93
May	39,074.93	325.62
June	39,400.55	328.33
July	39,728.88	331.07
Aug.	40,059.95	333.83
Sept.	40,393.78	336.61
Oct.	40,730.39	339.41
Nov.	41,069.80	342.24
Dec.	41,412.04	345.09

AMORTIZATION CONTINUED

1986		
Jan.	41,757.13	347.79
Feb.	42,105.10	350.87
Mar.	42,555.97	353.97
April	42,809.94	356.74
May	43,166.68	359.72
June	43,526.40	362.71
July	43,889.11	365.74
Aug.	44,254.85	368.79
Sept.	44,323.64	369.36
Oct.	44,693.00	372.44
Nov.	45,065.44	375.54
Dec.	45,440.98	378.67
1987		
Jan.	45,809.65	381.74
Feb.	46,191.39	384.92
Mar.	46,576.31	388.13
April	46,964.44	391.36
May	47,355.80	394.63
June	47,750.43	Not yet tabulated

App. 11

APPENDIX "E"

NO. 87-3509

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS

FOR THE SIXTH CIRCUIT

JAMES AND ROSA COSSETT, Pro Se

APPELLANTS

NOTICE OF APPEAL

VS

MERCHANTS AND MECHANICS FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

AND

GEORGE W. LEDFORD

APPELLEES

FILED JANUARY 15, 1988

Notice is hereby given that James Harold and Rosa Ann Cossett appeal to the United States Supreme Court. This case has a substantial Federal question in which the United States Supreme Court has retained original jurisdiction. Appellants are appealing from Entry made on December 15, 1987.

Respectfully submitted,

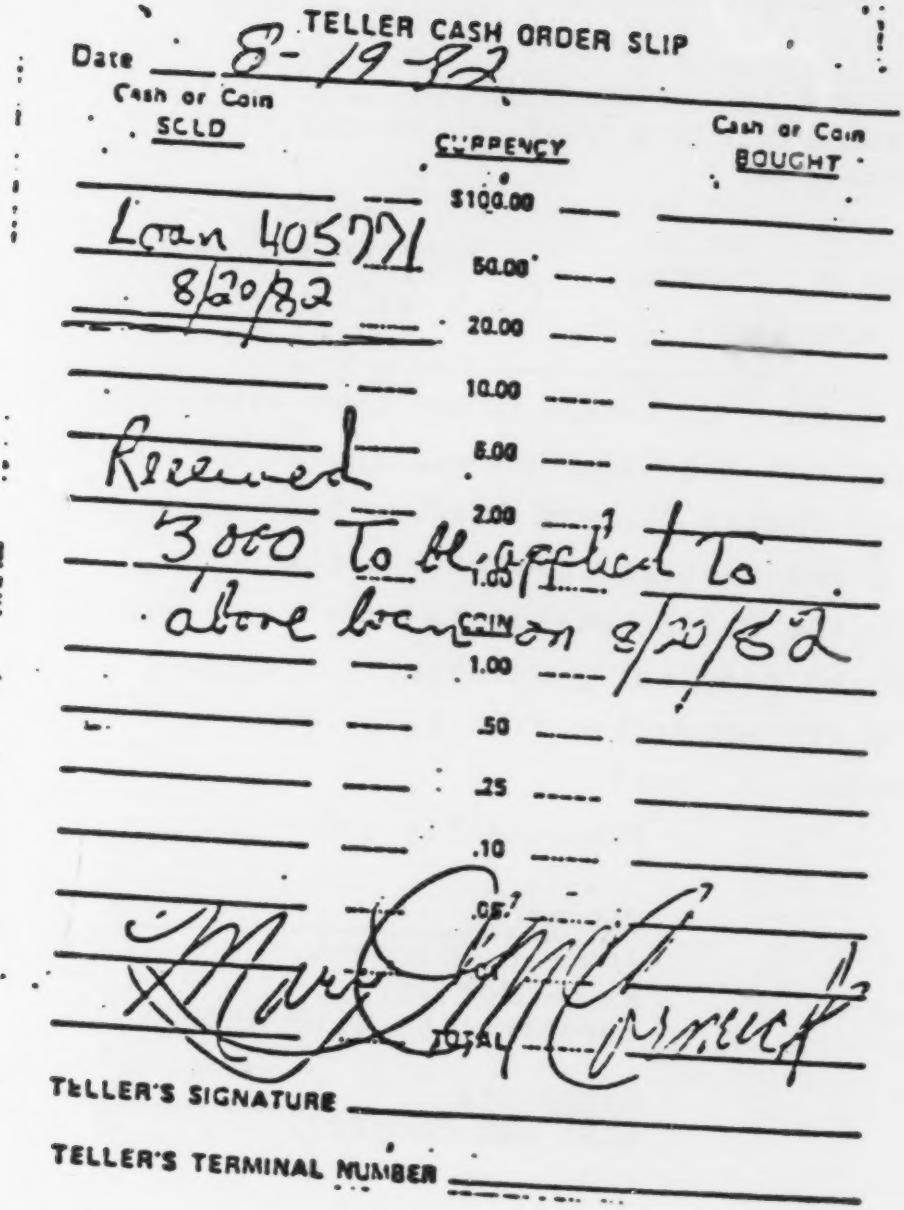
SIGNATURE

James H. Cossett
P. O. Box 191
Bowersville, Ohio 45307

SIGNATURE

ROSA ANN COSSETT

APPENDIX "F"



TELLER CASH ORDER SLIP

Date 8-19-82

Cash or Coin SOLD	CURRENCY	Cash or Coin BOUGHT
	$100.00	
Loan 405771	50.00	
8/20/82	20.00	
	10.00	
Returned	5.00	
3000 To be applied to	2.00	
above loan on 8/20/82	1.00	
	COIN 1.00	
	.50	
	.25	
	.10	
	.05	
	TOTAL	

TELLER'S SIGNATURE

TELLER'S TERMINAL NUMBER

APPENDIX "G"

CERTIFICATE OF JUDGMENT FOR LIEN
UPON LANDS AND TENEMENTS

I, Alice Klentzman, Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Greene County, Ohio hereby certify that on the 8th day of September 1982, a judgment or decree was rendered by said Court in favor of Merchants & Mechanics Fed. Svgs. & Loan Assoc., judgment creditor, and against James H. Cossett and Rosa Ann Cossett, judgment debtor, the amount of Forty nine thousand four hundred eight nine and 60/100 Dollars ($49,489.60) with interest at the rate of 11.0 per centum per annum from the 31st day of May, 1982, and Sixty seven and 50/100 Dollars ($67.50) costs, in a certain action then pending in said Court, No. 82CV413 on the docket thereof, entitled Merchants & Mechanics Fed. Svgs. & Loan Assn., Plaintiff, vs James H. Cossett et al, Defendant which said judgment or decree is entered in Journal No. 82-09, Page 2077/0279, said Court.

WITNESS my hand and the seal of said Court, this 1st day of October, 1982.

SIGNATURE/TYPED
ALICE KLENTZMAN

APPENDIX "H"

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION

In re
James Harold Cossett
Rosa Ann Cossett
Debtor,

No. 3-84-02054

Merchants & Mechanics
% Jerome M. Strozdas, Attorney
310 M&M Bldg., P.O. Box 1406
Springfield, OH 45501
MOVANT(S)

Contested Matter (A)
All pleadings must carry this identification letter

VS

James Harold & Rosa Ann Cossett
4289 Chippewa Trail
Jamestown, OH 45335
RESPONDENT(S)

SUMMONS

You are hereby summoned and required to serve upon Jerome M. Strozdas, plaintiff's attorney, whose address is 310 M&M Bldg., P.O. Box 1406, Springfield, OH 45501 A MOTION OR AN ANSWER to the motion which is herewith served upon you ON OR BEFORE 10 Days from Date of Service, and TO FILE THE MOTION OR ANSWER WITH THIS COURT not later than the second business day thereafter. IF YOU FAIL TO DO SO, JUDGMENT BY DEFAULT WILL BE TAKEN AGAINST YOU for the relief demanded in the complaint. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if responsive pleadings are filed the matter will come on for a preliminary or final hearing on 12-6-84 at 1:30 o'clock PM in Courtroom 811 in the Federal Building/U.S. Courthouse, 200 W. Second St., Dayton, OH 45402. If responsive pleading is not filed, respondent will be deemed to have consented to the lifting of the automatic stay.

Date of issuance: November 8, 1984

SIGNATURE/TYPED
ARNOLD M. MALECH

By: SIGNATURE
FRANK N. LE MAY

APPENDIX "I"

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION

IN RE: CASE NO.
JAMES HAROLD COSSETT 3-84-02054
275-28-0857
ROSA ANN COSSETT
273-34-5196

ORDER APPOINTING TRUSTEE

Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 701, it is ORDERED that George W. Ledford, Esq., 9 W. National Rd., Englewood, OH 45322, is hereby appointed trustee of the estate of the Debtor, and the Trustee's bond is fixed at $(covered by blanket bond).

Dated: January 30, 1985

RUBBER STAMP SIGNATURE
CHARLES A. ANDERSON

Copies to:

Trustee:
Debtor:
Attorney for Debtor

APPENDIX "J"

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION AT DAYTON

RE:	CASE NO.
JAMES H. COSSETT ROSA ANN COSSETT, SSN: 275-28-0857(H) 273-34-5196(W) Debtor	3-84-02054 (Chapter 7) ORDER FOR TURN-OVER OF FUNDS

This matter having come before the Court upon the Motion of the Trustee for a turnover of funds pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§542 and 543, and no adverse interest appearing.

It is ORDERED that Ronald E. Vincent, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Clark County, Ohio turnover to George W. Ledford, Chapter 7 Trustee, 65 Heathcliff Road, Dayton, Ohio 45415, the Thirty One Thousand Four Hundred Twenty Dollars and 91/100 ($31,420.91) being held by the said Clerk in Fry, Inc. v. James Cossett, dba Cossett Construction Co., et al, Case No. 82 CIV 1659 and that said funds be held by the Trustee pending further orders of this Court.

RUBBER STAMP SIGNATURE
ELLIS W. KERR

SIGNATURE
George W. Ledford, Chapter 7 Trustee
SIGNATURE
Jerome M. Strozdas, Attorney for M&M
SIGNATURE
Barry Reich, Attorney for Fry, Inc.

APPENDIX "K"

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION AT DAYTON

RE:	CASE NO.
JAMES H. COSSETT ROSA ANN COSSETT, SSN: 275-28-0857(H) .273-34-5196(W) Debtor	3-84-02054 (Chapter 7) ORDER FOR TURN-OVER OF FUNDS

This matter having come before the Court upon the Motion of the Trustee for a turnover order, no adverse interest appearing.

It is ORDERED that Alice Klentzman, Clerk of the Common Pleas Court of Greene County, Ohio turnover to George W. Ledford, Chapter 7 Trustee, 65 Heathcliff Road, Dayton, Ohio 45415, the Five Hundred Dollars ($500.00) being held by the said Clerk in Merchants & Mechanics Federal Savings & Loan Association v. James H. Cossett, Case No. 82 CV 413 and that said funds be held by the Trustee pending further orders of this Court.

RUBBER STAMP SIGNATURE
ELLIS W. KERR

SIGNATURE
George W. Ledford, Chapter 7 Trustee

SIGNATURE
Jerome M. Strozdas, Attorney for M&M

SIGNATURE
R. H. Hammond, Attorney for Associates

APPENDIX "L"

Charles A. Anderson, Judge

Ellis W. Kerr
BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

The above two rubber stamp signatures that were used in Appendixes "I", "J" and "K" were, in fact, used as forgeries in order for George W. Ledford to attain the authority of retired judges Ellis W. Kerr and Charles A. Anderson.

APPENDIX " M"

NOTE:

It is of little value to the Cossetts now; nonetheless M&M has admitted to the I.R.S. that the Cossetts did not owe the trumped up amounts which they have been trying to extort through the state courts. Moreover, the Cossetts have lost their home and have had $31,920.91 stolen from their estate.

1 Lender's name, street address, city, state, and ZIP code ALLIANCE OHIO FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION 201 SOUTH LINCOLN ST. SPRINGFIELD, OHIO 45502		OMB No. 1545-0877 Information Return for Copy B	Acquisition or Abandonment of Secured Property
Lender's federal identification number 31-0378000	Borrower's identification number	1 Date of lender's acquisition or knowledge of abandonment 11/20/86	2 Amount of debt outstanding 43,203.65	Calendar year 1986
Borrower's name (first, middle, last) JAMES COSSETT 3591 N LAKESHORE Dr JAMESTOWN OHIO 45335		3 Amount of debt satisfied 55,666.07	4 Fair market value of property at acquisition or abandonment 64,000.00 55,666.07	This information is being furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.
		5 Is borrower personally liable for repayment of the debt? ☒ Yes ☐ No		
Account number (optional) 02-04-09771 A		6 Description of property 4289 Chippewa Trail Jamestown, Ohio 45335		

1099-A

APPENDIX "N"

STATE OF OHIO

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

COLUMBUS

I, James A. Rhodes, Governor of the State of Ohio, do hereby appoint Judson L. Shattuck, Jr., Republican, Xenia, Greene County, Ohio, as Judge, Greene County Court of Common Pleas, for an unexpired term beginning March 18, 1982 and continuing until a successor is elected and has qualified, vice Herman J. Weber, who resigned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the Great Seal of the State of Ohio to be affixed at Columbus, this 12th day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-two.

SIGNATURE _____
Governor

APPENDIX "O"

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO
WESTERN DIVISION

IN RE:	*	
JAMES HAROLD COSSETT	*	BANCRUPTCY CASE NO. 3-84-02054
ROSA ANN COSSETT	*	
DEBTORS	*	

DECISION AND ORDER DENYING DEBTORS' REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL

This matter is before the court to consider the jury demand of James Harold Cossett and Rosa Ann Cossett, debtors in a Chapter 7 proceeding under title 11.

On September 21, 1984 the debtors filed a petition in bankruptcy under Chapter 13 of the Bankruptcy Code, but did not attach a plan. On October 10, 1984 the court granted to the debtors an extension of time to file their plan by November 15, 1984. Again, no plan was forthcoming. On November 19, 1984 the debtors' petition was dismissed for failure to file a plan. The debtors then filed a motion to reopen their case, and this motion was heard at the same time as a creditor's motion to dismiss the debtors' case or convert it to a proceeding under Chapter 7. At the conclusion of the hearing, the court re-

opened the debtors' case and ordered it converted to Chapter 7. On January 16, 1985 the debtors moved the court to reconvert the case to Chapter 13. By order of January 28, 1985 the court denied the debtors' motion on the basis that 11 U.S.C. § 706 precluded such conversion. It was also noted by the court in its order that a "lack of good faith is evidenced and further delay would constitute an abuse of the judicial process."

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The debtors contend that their bankruptcy case is involuntary and that they are therefore entitled to a trial by jury on the issue of insolvency.

As part of the Bankruptcy Reform Act of 1978, 28 U.S.C. § 1480 was enacted:

> § 1480 JURY TRIALS
>
> (a) Except as provided in subsection, this chapter and title 11 do not affect any right to trial by jury, in a case under title 11 or in a proceeding arising under title 11 or arising in or related to a case under title 11, that is provided by any statute in effect on September 30, 1979.
>
> (b) The bankruptcy court may order the issues arising under section 303 of title 11 to be tried without a jury.

Subsequently, 28 U.S.C. § 1411 was

enacted into law as part of The Bankruptcy Amendments and Federal Judgeship Act of 1984:

> (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, this chapter and title 11 do not affect any right to trial by jury that an individual has under applicable nonbankruptcy law with regard to a personal injury or wrongful death tort claim.
>
> (b) The district court may order the issues arising under section 303 of title 11 to be tried without a jury.

There currently exists a judicial controversy as to whether the earlier statute remains effective or was supplanted by the legislation of 1984. The court need not decide that issue at this time. Under either statute the debtors are not entitled to a trial by jury.

There is no doubt, that despite the debtors' invocation of this court's protection on two occasions, they no longer desire to be before this court. However, the present unwillingness of the debtors to proceed with the liquidation of their bankruptcy estate does not transform the matter into an "involuntary" proceeding commenced under the statutory provisions of 11 U.S.C. § 303.

Under § 303 an order for relief may

be granted if it appears that a debtor is generally not paying his debts or that a custodian was appointed within 120 days of the filing of the bankruptcy petition. These are the two issues in involuntary cases to which the right to jury trial may attach. (28 U.S.C. § 1411(b) permits a district court to order these issues to be tried without a jury.) The commencement of the debtors' case was voluntary and constituted an order for relief pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 301. Upon the conversion of the debtors' case, there was no necessity to decide the issues present in 11 U.S.C. § 303(b); the order for relief had already been entered. Nor did the conversion under 11 U.S.C. § 1307 involve the issues present in § 303(b). The issue before the court was whether a plan had been filed.

As a general comment, we note that the solvency of the debtors is not an issue in their case. The case was converted to Chapter 7 because of their failure to file a plan --- not because of any alleged insolvency. Whether the debtors were solvent or insolvent at the time of the conversion has no relevancy to their case. They refused to take the steps

steps necessary to pay off their debts through a Chapter 13 plan. Because of this and their lack of good faith, their case was converted.

Even under 11 U.S.C. § 303, insolvency, in the sense of "balance sheet" insolvency, is no longer an issue. Under current law the focus is on whether or not a debtor is generally paying his debts.

For the foregoing reasons it is hereby ORDERED that debtors' motion for a trial is DENIED.

Entered at Dayton, Ohio in said District on the 19th day of February 1986.

SIGNATURE

WILLIAM A. CLARK
U.S. BANKRUPTCY JUDGE

cc: Jerome M. Strozdas, Counsel for M&M, 310 M&M Building, P.O. Box 1406, Springfield, Ohio 45501
George W. Ledford, P.O. Box 69, Englewood, Ohio 45432
James & Rosa Cossett, (pro se), 4289 Chippewa Trail, Jamestown, Ohio 45335

Affidavit

APPENDIX "P"

We, James H. Cossett and Rosa Ann Cossett, pro se, the undersigned being first duly cautioned and sworn, depose and state the following is true and within our personal knowledge:

1. Our mailing address is P. O. Box 191, Bowersville, Ohio 45307.

2. Having access to the public records in the Municipal Court of the City of Xenia, Office of the Clerk of Courts, I, James H. Cossett, viewed and inspected the docket sheet in Case No. X-80-CV-42, entitled J-NAC, Inc. vs James Cossett and Rosa Ann Cossett, on Docket 3, page 366, where it is written that Judge J. T. Campbell, sitting by assignment, was designated to preside over said case. Mr. J. T. Campbell is a practicing attorney not a judge.

3. Further, as citizens of the United States of America against injustice, perpetrated by the unethical, incorrect, and illegal conduct, and abuse by attorneys-at law; judges and other members of the Court, in the realm of the American judicial system--and in the interest of eradicating such injustice, we are dedicated to the lawful removal of the JUDEX PEDANEUS who dispenses judgments under the guise of justice, but whose appointment is, in fact,

preter legal, from the bench in the American courts.

4. We know, by legal definition, that a judge is an officer so named by commission, and is the chief member of a court who is charged with the control of proceedings and the decision of questions of law or discretion (Todd vs U.S. 158 U.S. 278, 15 S. Ct. 889, 39 1. Ed. 982); he is a public officer who by virtue of his office is clothed with judicial authority (State ex rel, Mayer v. City of Cincinnati, 60 Ohio App. 119, 19 N.E.2d 902).

5. It is fact that no judge has the authority to confirm appointments of judges or to ordain and establish judges, or assign a non-elected person or ordinary citizen or other member of the court to act in his stead. A judge does not possess the devine right of investiture, like the Pope and Bishops who ordain one another. A judge has only that power which we the people confer upon him.

6. Further we state that a judge, elected and appointed by we the people, has no constitutional authority to appoint, delegate, or assign the responsibilities and duties of his elected office to another.

7. We further state that an attorney-at-law, other members of the court, or

ordinary citizens have no constitutional right to sit in judgment, act as a judge and jury, or perform the duties of this elected office.

8. It is a fact that J-NAC, Inc. is in reality Nicholas A. Carrera, an attorney-at-law, who is not a judge. However, in the aforementioned Case No. X-80-CV-42, Mr. Carrera was sitting as acting judge in the Municipal Court of Xenia, Ohio on or about February 15, 1980 when the above case came to be heard.

9. We affiants state that a judge was demanded for to hear said case and that Mr. Carrera was instructed to remove himself from the proceedings. Because a judge, a duly elected official, could not be found, Mr. Carrera, a private citizen and attorney-at law, appointed and arranged for fellow attorney and friend, J. T. Campbell, to hear the aforementioned case in question and to preside and make judgment therein.

10. Not only has Nicholas A. Carrera and J. T. Campbell, but also in Case No. 82-CIV-413, Judson L. Shattuck, Jr., all attorneys-at-law, sitting as imposture lawyer/judges by unlawful assignment, have violated the civil rights of we affiants.

11. It is a matter of public record that J. T. Campbell, attorney for Shattuck

in State, ex rel. Schenck v. Shattuck (1982), 1 Ohio St. 3d 272, the case and landmark decision which states "Adopting this rationale, we hold that employment of a lawyer as a referee constitutes the practice of law". J. T. Campbell came to court with "dirty hands" in order to prejudice his own position in the Municipal Court of Xenia, Ohio.

12. We affirm the beliefs and principles of our Founding Fathers that all people have the inalienable right to a fair trial by a non-biased judge---not imposture lawyer/judges.

13. We attest these affiants have been denied their constitutional rights to a fair trial as demonstrated by the aforementioned Cases No. 82-CIV-413 and No. X-80-CV-42 not only on the grounds of personal bias but on the grounds of illegal and incorrect assignments of Nicholas A. Carrera and J. T. Campbell and Judson L. Shattuck, Jr. as judges in said cases.

14. Further, we are being forced into involuntary servitude and Chapter 7 bankruptcy because of the aforementioned injustices perpetrated by the unethical, incorrect and illegal conduct, and abuse by attorneys-at-law, judges and other members of the court in the realm of the American

judicial system.

15. We further state that on July 26, 1982, the Second District Court of Appeals ousted Judson L. Shattuck, Jr. from office. Jurisdiction did not lie within said Court to oust a judge---jurisdiction was only within the United States Supreme Court or the Ohio Supreme Court.

16. We further state that time spent as a domestic referee does not constitute the "practice of law" and a domestic referee is an employee of the court and is prohibited from the practice of law (U.S.C. 28 - Practice of Law Prohibited 607).

17. We further state that the Ohio Supreme Court has ordained and established Messrs. Campbell, Shattuck, Ledford, Carrera as imposture lawyer/judges as well as many others. See below:

THE STATE, EX REL. SCHENCK, PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, APPELLEE, V. SHATTUCK, JR. JUDGE, APPELLANT.

[Cite as State, ex rel. Schenck, v.]
[Shattuck (1982), 1 Ohio St. 3d 272]

Quo warranto--Ouster of judge from office--Writ denied, when--Employment as referee constitutes "practice of law"--R.C. 2301, construed.

(No. 82-1101--Decided September 15, 1982)

APPEAL from the Court of Appeals for Greene

County.

Respondent-appellant, Honorable Judson L. Shattuck, Jr. was appointed to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Greene County on April 19, 1982. On June 15, 1982, relator-appellee brought this action in quo warranto in the Court of Appeals for Greene County to oust appellant from office.

18. We further state that under the United States Constitution, Article III, Section 1, only the United States Congress has such power and there is no statute of legislative power ever been granted to the Ohio Judicial State Government to confirm appointments of judges.

19. FURTHER, WE AFFIANTS SAYETH NAUGHT.

SIGNATURE
JAMES H. COSSETT
P. O. BOX 191
BOWERSVILLE, OHIO 45307

SIGNATURE
ROSA ANN COSSETT

On this 3rd day of March, 1988 before me, a Notary Public, in and for Greene County and State of Ohio, came James H. and Rosa Ann Cossett who acknowledge the facts contained therein are true.

SIGNATURE (NOTARY PUBLIC
MOLLY J. VANCE
Commission Expires 1/22/93

Certificate of Service

The undersigned does hereby certify that a true copy of the foregoing Jurisdictional Statement was mailed by United States ordinary mail to the list of parties below on _____, 1988.

James H. Cossett

JAMES H. COSSETT

James A. Rhodes
42 E. Gay Street
Columbus, Ohio 43215

Gov. Richard Celeste
State House
Columbus, Ohio

Frank D. Celebrezze
580 S.High, Street
Columbus, Ohio 43266

Tom Moyer
30 E. Broad Street
Columbus, Ohio 43266

Judson L. Shattuck, Jr.
34 N. Detroit Street
Xenia, Ohio 45385

William F. Schenck
34 N. Detroit Street
Xenia, Ohio 45385

George W. Ledford
P. O. Box 69
Englewood, Ohio 45322

Gene Deptner
Merchants & Mechanics
Federal Savings & Loan
Association
22 S. Limestone Street
Springfield, Ohio 45502

Jerome M. Strozdas
310 M&M Building
22 S. Limestone Street
Springfield, Ohio 45502

Thomas T. Taggart
310 M&M Building
22 S. Limestone Street
Springfield, Ohio 45502

Nicholas A. Carrera
115 N. Whiteman Street
Xenia, Ohio 45385

J. T. Campbell
260 N. Detroit Street
Xenia, Ohio 45385

List of parties continued on next page.

Robert W. Kastenmeier
2328 Rayburn, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Mike Synar
2441 Rayburn, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Patricia Schroeder
2410 Rayburn, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

George W. Crockett, Jr.
1531 Longworth, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Bruce A. Morrison
437 Cannon, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Howard L. Merman
137 Cannon, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Rick Boucher
428 Cannon, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

John Bryant
412 Cannon, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Benjamin L. Cardin
507 Cannon, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Carlos J. Moorhead
2346 Rayburn, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Henry J. Hyde
2104 Rayburn, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dan Lungren
2440 Rayburn, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Michael DeWine
1705 Longworth, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Howard Coble
430 Cannon, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

D. French Slaughter, Jr.
319 Cannon, H.O.B.
Washington, D.C. 20515

Charles Fried
Office of Solicitor General
Room 5143
9th & Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20530

The United States Court
of Appeals
Cincinnati, Ohio

Donald Conrad, Auditor
Federal Home Loan Bank Board
100 Old W. Wilson Bridge Road
Room 320
Worthington, Ohio 43085

THE END